

[P. 11, B]

172 tion of the face. The hole in the dorsal
323 surface (shown in Plate 4, No. 2) is con-
532 nected with the holes indicating the eyes.
No explanation for the purpose of this
dorsal hole or indeed of the entire speci-
men can be attempted at this time.

Bone

172 Bone and antler artifacts do not appear
321 to be abundant on Minsi sites. On occa-
41 sion, the bone awl, antler flakers of cylin-
drical form, combs, turtle-shell cups, per-
forated deer phalanges, perforated needles,
antler picks, beaming tools, and short bone
tubes, probably used as ornaments, are
found.

Shell

At the present time, because of an almost
total lack of evidence, (the Bell-Philhower
Site report lists one shell bead found by
Mr. Charles A. Philhower in a pit of the
historical period and worked fragments of
conch) the writer is not prepared to discuss
the possible incidence of shell artifacts in
the prehistoric Minsi Culture. In common
with Ritchie ("Bell-Philhower Site", p.
178) he refers the interested reader to the
Heye-Pepper report, "Exploration of a
Munsee Cemetery" for a description of
numerous shell ornaments, etc., from the
historic Minsi site adjacent to the Bell-
Philhower component.

ROUGH STONE

172 Net sinkers are of two well-defined
324 types: flat pebbles with two opposed
● 227 notches, and sinkers made of thin sheets
of stone chipped into circular or rectangu-
lar shape with two opposed notches. These
'trimmed sinkers' may have notches formed
by chipping, or rarely, by grinding. (Plate
5, No. 3, shows notched flat pebble; Plate
5, No. 1, shows trimmed sinker with
chipped notches; No. 3 of the same plate
is a trimmed ground-notch sinker.)

Sinkers of both types may range in size
from an inch to six or seven inches in

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- 172 length. (Plate 11, Nos. 1 and 5, shows
 227 very small sinkers, No. 1 being the chipped
 324 type and No. 5, a notched pebble.) Caches
 of sinkers occur in this culture, the writer
 having uncovered a board of 28 specimens
 in 1936 and another of six specimens in
 1948. (Plate 6 shows the six specimens
 contained in the latter find.)

Hammerstones, Hoes, Lap-Stones

- 172 Hammerstones consisting of simple bi-
 324 pitted pebbles (Plate 7, No. 2), rudely
 412 chipped triangular or oval stone hoes, and
 lap-stones or metates occur in this culture.
 One so-called lap-stone found in a pit on
 the Bell-Philhower Site late in 1947 con-
 sists of a roughly-shaped oblong block of
 very fine sandstone 3 in. thick, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.
 long, and 8 in. wide. Both faces are slight-
 ly concave.

Roller Pestles

Minsi roller pestles are generally very well made. Some are very long, exceeding 18 inches in length. One found by the writer shortly after the flood of 1936 is nearly 14 inches long and bears on one end the crude effigy of what appears to be a reptile head. (Plate 8).

Stone Discs

One stone disc in the writer's collection was washed out by the 1936 flood on the Davenport Site near Milford, Pa. It was found intimately associated with sherds of Minsi type. This specimen is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick and is slightly over 4 inches in diameter. It was probably used as a muller in common with certain pebbles of fine sandstone occurring on Minsi sites. These pebbles show wear on one or both faces. (For illustration of stone disc, see Plate 9, No. 2.) It is to be observed that the type of stone disc under discussion here is not the kind of chipped disc (net sinker) mentioned in the Bell-Philhower report, p. 237.

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172
324
●227

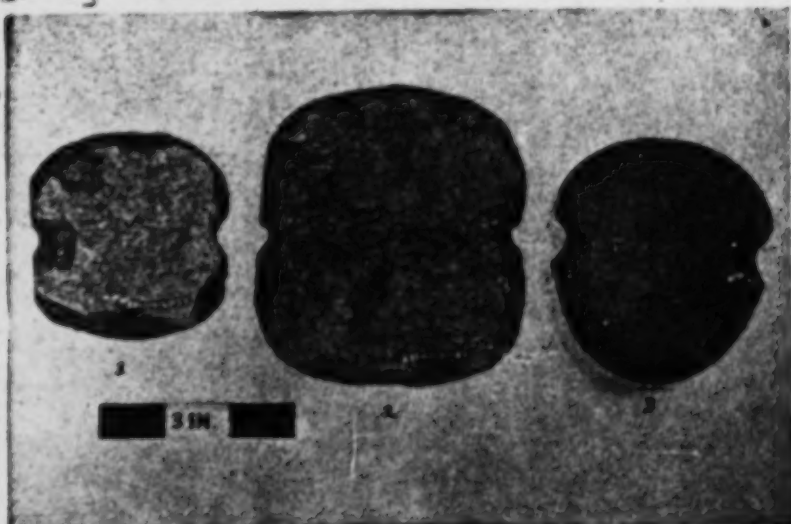


PLATE V. MINSI ARTIFACTS

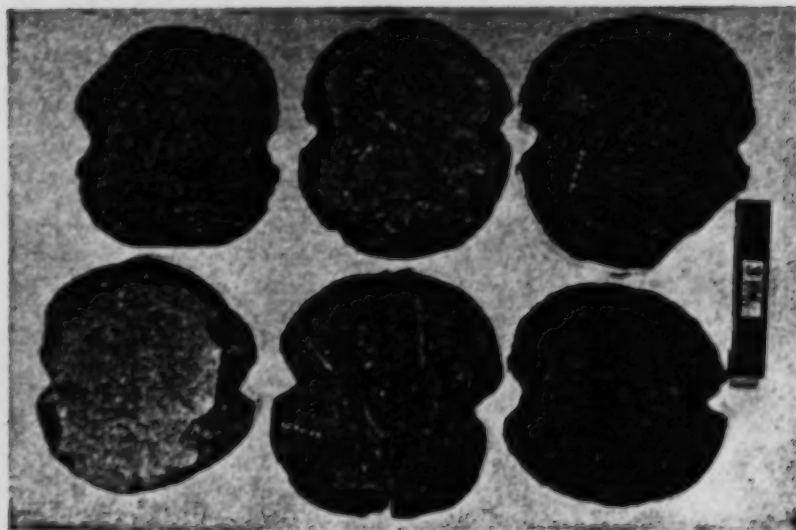


PLATE VI. MINSI ARTIFACTS